British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospital Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

(No. 1451.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY, 5 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

Foreign Intelligence.

Plan of the Campaign in the east.

The Commanders-in-chief of the allied forces in Turkey, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, accompanied by the Seraskier or Minister of War of the Porte, proceeded in separate steam vessels, on the 18th May, from Constantinople to Varna, to hold a Council of War, and to determine the operations of the campaign. According to some accounts it was expected that Omar Pacha Mahmelin and Dundas would also attend this meeting, but at any rate it is known that the French and English Generals have had an interview with Omar Pacha, the result of which was highly satisfactory to the chiefs of the allied armies, and probably equally so to the Turkish General. We may presume, therefore, that the next operations of the troops have been discussed and determined with that particular knowledge of the resources of the Turkish army and of the nature of the country which Omar Pacha possesses, while Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan have considered the subject with the science and judgment of their respective staffs. This conference must have taken place at the very time when the Russians under Prince Paskiewitsch were directing their fiercest attacks against the fortress of Silistria, and, consequently, the principal officers of the allied army were in the best position to decide on the measures which might be taken for the relief of that place. Their determination appears to have been, that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses which cover the right bank of the Danube, since it is supposed to be their intention to throw any considerable portion of the allied armies on the coast, so as to come into immediate collision with the present advanced posts of the Russians. If we are right in conjecturing that the operations contemplated are of a different nature, although they may disappoint the natural impatience of the public, we can only hope that experience will show that the decision of the French and English commanders is based on sufficient grounds.

It is said that the Turkish fortresses on the Danube are capable of very considerable resistance, and that the Russians at the outset of the campaign are losing prodigious numbers of men in assaulting Silistria. The attempt to carry Silistria by a *coup de main* not having succeeded, if the siege is to be opened by regular approaches, the operation is not likely to be a short one. The place is well garrisoned, well commanded, and, according to the last accounts, completely prepared for a siege of some duration; we venture, therefore, to speak of the probability of its resistance with more confidence than we felt some days back. Rustchuk and Rassova, above and below Silistria, are still in the hands of the Turks; and, although they would probably not hold out very long after the fall of the greater fortress, they have not yet been regularly attacked. But, though we do not underrate the importance of those positions, and we know that their occupations are rendering incalculable services to the common cause by their resistance to the enemy, these fortified places are in reality the outworks of the Turkish position, and do not constitute its principal strength. Bulgaria is defended by the line of the river, and by the line of the Balkan; but the latter is the real bulwark of the Ottoman empire, and it can profit the Russians nothing to carry the outer line of circumvallation with a heavy loss, if fresh obstacles of incalculably greater magnitude rise up before them as they proceed. The further they advance within this region north of the Balkan, the worse their position becomes. The bulk of their army is exposed to the pestilential marshes of the Danube during the heats of summer, while the allied forces occupy the heights. At this season of the year abundant pasturage may be found for the horses and oxen of the army, but in a few weeks hence it will be consumed and burnt up. The invading army exhausts its strength against the fortified places on the river and the scattered detachments of the enemy; but, on the contrary, the forces in defence of the main position remain comparatively fresh and unbroken. Behind the lines of the Balcan a European army is preparing to advance at the proper time with irresistible force, and the concluding months of the campaign ought to effect the annihilation of the enemy. If such be the plan of the allied generals, they would, in fact, apply to the strategical arrangements of the campaign the same principle which regulates the tactics of a great battle—to hold the defensive in an advantageous position as long as possible, and then at the turn of the day to assume the offensive and rout the assailants. We speak, of course, hypothetically, for, whatever be the plan formed in Varna or Shumla, it can only be known by its results. But we are confirmed in the opinion we have hinted at by the fact that a very considerable portion of the expeditionary force remains at Gallipoli, whence it will probably advance by way of Adrinople to the rear of the Balkan, a distance not exceeding 160 miles; while the troops already at Constantinople, may proceed by sea either to Bourgas Bay or to Varna. The last intelligence received from Constantinople, and dated the 22nd of May, expressly states that Adrianople is to become the head quarters of the allied armies; and this decision concurs with the in formation which has reached us as to the general plan of the campaign.

The conduct of great operations of war differs so essentially from the mere impulse of fighting, and ultimate success in these achievements depends so much on a strict adherence to the principles of the art of warfare, that we cannot too strongly urge upon our readers and the public to suspend their judgment upon movements and occurrences of this nature, which must in the first instance be very imperfectly understood by the looker-on. No one would presume to decide on so much as a game at chess by the first moves; but in the great and terrible game on which the eyes and mind of Europe are now intent, and we all know that the honour, security, and welfare of the mightiest empires are at stake, and that the interests we have so deeply at heart will best be served by confidence in the generals upon whom this enormous responsibility has been laid. To commence a contest of this serious kind by rushing at the enemy where he is strongest and best able to defend himself, and before our own resources are perfectly collected and prepared for action, may be an act of foolhardy valour; but it would indicate a total want of that judgment which is the most essential condition of success. The question is not how the allied generals will begin this war, but how and where they will end it—not where they are to make their first push against the Russian battalions, but how they are to conduct their operations to the eventual destruction of the enemy's power in the field; and we have no doubt that the measures they have determined upon are those best calculated in their judgment to secure that object, and to win for themselves, for their troops, and for the country the prizes of successful war. — London *Times*.

THE HOSPITAL BRIGADE FOR THE EAST.

Now that active operations are about to commence, and that the troops in the East have taken the field, it may be interesting to state the arrangements which, at the suggestion of Mr. Guthrie, the Government have adopted for the purpose not only of assisting the over-fatigued soldier on the march, by relieving him of part of his incumbrances, [including, we trust, his military stock,] but of carrying the wounded as soon as possible from the field of battle to the nearest eligible place of safety.

A brigade of hospital conveyance has been organized, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh, Royal Artillery, and Mr. Guthrie, which will be attached to two divisions of the expeditionary army. It will be composed of twenty carts, five store wagons, and a forge cart. These carts are extremely light, strongly built, and can keep up with the Horse Artillery on any service, the first principle of military medical conveyance being, that wherever a gun can go a spring cart should be able to follow.

A hospital conveyance cart runs on two wheels, corresponding with those of the artillery. It is covered with a white painted canvas, the curtains of the same material all round, and an apron attached to the footboard both before and behind. Each cart carries under the seat in front a small chest of utensils, two sets of iron splints in boxes, and a small box of surgical stores, a lantern for oil, pickets and ropes for the horses, a pickaxe, spade, saw in case, ten stretchers or bearers, with appropriate slings, two empty ten-gallon casks, hung underneath for water, a bag with hammer, nails, two brass-cocks for the water casks, and four horse shoes. A filter made of gutta percha, capable of yielding nearly fifty gallons of clear water in twenty-four hours when in use, a funnel, and a pint drinking cup, a water bucket for the horses, and a small camp kettle for three men.

Ten of these carts have round tops or covers, ten have flat ones; the ten round top carts have seats inside, and will carry sixteen persons; the ten flat topped carts carry two bearers on vulcanized springs and rollers on the floor of the cart; and nine persons before and behind, in all eleven, and a twelfth may be added on a bearer slung to the roof. These carts might also have side seats, to be raised if necessary, when the bearers on the floor are not required. On drawing out two iron supports at the end of each cart, the front seat, which is moveable, makes a table when placed upon them, for operations or other purposes. The men attached to this brigade will be chiefly pensioners so as to detach as few of the regular troops from active service as possible.—*Morning Herald.*

ADJUDICATION OF PRIZES.

By a convention between England and France it is arranged that when a prize shall be made in common by the naval forces of the two countries, the adjudication of it shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action. When a prize shall be made by a cruizer of one of the two allied nations, in presence and in sight of the other, which shall have thus contributed to intimidate the enemy and encourage the captor, the adjudication of it shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor. In case of the capture of a merchant of the vessel carrying the flag of two countries, the adjudication of it shall always belong to the jurisdiction of the country to which the captured vessel belongs; the cargo, in so far as the adjudication is concerned, shall share the lot of the vessel itself. If the capture has been made by ships of the two nations acting in common, the net produce of the prize, deduction having been made for the necessary expenses, shall be divided into so many portions as there shall have been men on board of the capturing ships, without taking rank into account. If the prize has been made by the cruisers of one of the allied nations, in presence and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, payment, and distribution of the net produce of the prize, deduction having been made of the necessary expenses, shall equally take place in the manner above mentioned. The commanders of vessels are not to consider as prisoners the children, and the persons not following the trade of arms or the nautical profession, who may be on board of the vessel captured, but are to allow them freely to disembark.

A PIC-NIC AT THE SWEET WATERS: TURKISH BEAUTIES.

The fall spring, which verges upon the summer is the season when the Turks go into the country, and when thousands of carriages are seen glittering along the Golden Horn, filled with the veiled beauties of the Pachas bound for the "Sweet Waters of Europe." As all the world (Turkish) went, so of course did "our own correspondent" of the *Morning Chronicle*, and thus he describes his visit:—

The valley of the Sweet Waters of Europe is at the extremity of the Golden Horn, where two small rivulets enter the sea. The Sultan has a palace on the border of these streams. The valley is not more than half-a-mile wide, with green hills rising at each side. It is almost entirely meadow, interspersed with trees here and there, and a little wood on the left side. It is not cultivated, neither is much care taken of it. At any time but spring or autumn it is indeed barren, and towards the centre swampy, and during the winter months frequently under water. At present it is, however, in its full beauty and verdure. On Friday it was peopled by several thousand persons. I never saw it so full before. The way was blocked up by carriages full of Turkish ladies, and the river was literally so full of caiques that you could not pass. The caiques of the Armenia and Georgia were there spread about on the grass, whilst black eunuchs on white Arabians whirled about their jealous eyes, watching over the property of their masters. The Turkish veil [the Yashmak] hides the greater part of the face from view, but these fair Orientals have of late years changed the texture of this covering, so that you can well distinguish the fine chiselled nose, and rosy lips beneath it. What beauty was not there assembled! I had never seen such an assemblage of Turkish ladies before, or rather ladies belonging to Turks, and had often thought the accounts and descriptions of Oriental beauty exaggerated. They are not. If there was one, there were a hundred young women there of the highest class of beauty, with the straight Grecian nose, and that clear, soft, dark, almond shaped eye. What eyes, and also what looks! They seemed very happy—seated in little groups, pic-nicking. They had all brought their dinners with them, and sweetmeats, which they were enjoying, listening to the most discordant hubbub from Turkish music, which was being performed by parties of four or five men with a species of guitar, not unfrequently accompanied by a guttural chaunt, the only excuse the Turks have for singing. I am not an admirer of oriental minstrelsy. They have no ear for music.

Picture to yourself these thousand damsels spread about on the green, in blue, pink, purple, orange, scarlet, green, and yellow costumes; children in scarlet velvet, with gold plaited through their hair, and intermixed with long locks falling over their shoulders, (there was one little Turkish boy, the son of some pacha, dressed in red velvet, prancing about on a pony in every direction;) Turkish soldiers; great carts, gilt and decorated, drawn by bullocks, and filled with women; negroes on white horses, galloping about on every side; Turks sitting crossleged, smoking narghiles and chibouks, without speaking a word, enjoying their kief; Armenians, Persians, in their peeked fur caps; the Persian ambassador in his carriage in full costume, followed by the most extraordinary body of men on horseback, dressed up in cachmere shawls; Circassians, in yellow pointed caps [almost all the embassies were there;] mix with these some hundred Redcoats, officers of every uniform, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with his staff, all mounted on superb Arabian horses, the property of the Sultan, with purple velvet saddles richly embroidered in gold, and you may have some idea of the brillant scene the Sweet Waters of Europe presented on Friday.

His Royal Highness walked and rode about a good deal, and seemed to enjoy the scene amazingly. Lord de Redcliffe, who I regret to say is indisposed, did not accompany him. Our officers strolled round the meadows, looking at the Turkish beauties; and they stand fire very well I can assure you. Many a glance was exchanged between them and the English Askier, those smart young fellows in the red jackets; indeed I am told that one Turkish lady presented her handkerchief to a handsome ensign of the 46th, but I cannot vouch for as I dit not see it. Several got flowers from them, I know, for one young gentleman very naively asked, can one take flowers if they give them to you? I have no doubt many a bouquet was given them. It is to be hoped that none of this will end in a sack and the Bosphorus. The black guardians of the fair were all eyes I can assure you, or rather all nose, for they were like *pas qui vive*; but had they seen anything, they dare not touch an English officer for smiling at a lady. I saw one of these fellows shake an unfortunate rayah by the collar and commit assault, because he did not get out of the way quick enough. He had better not try the same trick on an Englishman.

THE NEW MONSTER STEAMER.—The keel of the gigantic steamer for the Eastern Navigation Company is now being laid in the yard of Messrs. Scott, Russell, and Co., Millwall, opposite Deptford Dockyard. Her proportions are to be nearly twice the length of the great Britannia, and more than three times her tonnage. She is to be completed in two years, and is expected, it is said, to do the distance to Australia in little over thirty days, and, if necessary, to carry sufficient fuel for the voyage out and home. She is to be fitted with paddle-wheels and screw propelling power.

SPAIN.—The rank of Infante of Spain has been conferred by royal decree on the young Duke of Montpensier, one of Isabel (lately murdered) it had been conferred in the same manner. The present decree says that it is done out of regard to the Duchess Regent.

The *Lithographic Correspondence* states, that letters received from the United States announce there were hopes of the adjustment of the question of the Black Warrior.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 31st ult., says: "His Excellency Lord Howden has been giving a series of farewell dinners previous to his departure for London, which takes place to-morrow. Mr. Otway becomes Chargé d'Affaires. It is generally understood and intimated by Lord Howden himself to his friends, that his return to this court is more than doubtful, an important command in the East having been placed at his disposal, and, considering his paramount attachment for his military profession, in which he is completely wrapped up, there is little doubt what his lordship's course will be, however much his services as a diplomatist may be required at Madrid, where he leaves

many and most sincere friends, well-wishers, and admirers." More than one Madrid paper mentions the same fact, and speaks in similar terms of respect of his lordship.

PORTUGAL.—We have dates from Lisbon to the 28th ultimo. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The grapes are looking well in this neighbourhood, as compared with last year, in spite of the re-appearance of disease in many places. The crop is very large, and, even allowing a good discount, there is a chance of an average vintage. Vines which were diseased and unproductive last year are now healthy and full of grapes, which shows the evil not to be in the roots or the tree, and tends to confirm the prevalent opinion that it is attributable to the larvæ of a small insect which is found upon the leaves, and that the neighbouring ones are equally free from the insect and disease. It must be, however, remembered that this grape blight principally manifested itself last year at a later period, when the fruit was attaining maturity, and therefore it is feared the present healthy appearance and abundant show may still be deceptive.

The business in the Cortes offers no novelty or interest, except the fact that the budget for 1854–55 has at last been placed upon the order of the day for discussion on the 12th inst., being, as usual, put off to the fag-end of the session.

ITALY. — The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 1st inst., states that on the previous day the Chamber of Deputies, after a short discussion, adopted the Public Safety Bill, by a majority of 87 to 31.

A letter from La Spezia, of the 30th ult., mentions that all political agitation had subsided along that part of the Sardinian coast. The military steamer Malfatone had returned to Genoa, and the political prisoners had been removed to Sarzana, where they were to be tried.

WURTEMBURG, STUTTGARD, May 28. — M. Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister here, is unexpectedly recalled to the Russian Court. It is believed that he is to be charged with a mission to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. His pacific opinions are well known.

AUSTRIA.—A despatch from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states, from an excellent source, that a rupture between Austria and Russia is imminent.

It is stated at Vienna that by the convention concluded between the Porte, Austria, England, and France, Austria will occupy Montenegro, Albania, and Servia, should any disturbances arise in those provinces. Letters from Belgrade state that the firman for carrying out this stipulation is already signed.

By a decree dated May 31st, the export and transport of arms or munitions of war to Russia is prohibited, and Austrian merchantmen going to sea are only to be allowed to take such arms as are required by the crew.

GREECE. — A telegraphic despatch from Athens, received *via* Trieste by the French Government, confirms as follows the submission of the King to ultimatum:—

The French expeditionary corps disembarked at Athens on the 25th, and took possession of all the Hellenic ships of war. On the following day King Otho accepted all the propositions made by the ministers of France and England, issued a proclamation declaring his perfect neutrality in the affairs of Turkey, and changed his cabinet.

Private accounts state that the King manifested considerable obstinacy before complying with the requests laid before him. Before the troops actually arrived he threatened to withdraw to Zamia, the Prussian Minister promising to follow him thither. The arrival of the force and its immediate occupation alone decided him.

On the 26th the new ministry was not definitively constituted, but the following was one of the drafts in circulation:—Mavrocordato, President and Minister of Finance; Ministry Palandrios, Interior; Pericles Argyropoulos, Foreign Affairs; Kalergi, War; Petoahis, Justice.

The *Moniteur* states that orders have been sent to the Ottoman authorities in Albania to receive the Austrian troops. The Porte will not take any new measures against Greece.

The *Moniteur* says:—"A telegraphic despatch from Athens announces that, on the 26th May, the King invited the ministers of England and France to visit him. His Hellenic Majesty received the two envoys in the throne-room, and spoke to them in the following terms:—'I declare that I will faithfully observe a strict neutrality towards Turkey; that I will, without delay, take all the necessary measures to effect it; and that for this object I will call to my council new ministers, who, by their character and their intelligence, are the best calculated to carry this engagement of mine into execution.'"

Mr. Wyse, as the senior minister, replied. "Sire, We shall hasten to report to our Governments the words which your Majesty has just addressed to us, and we doubt not that, by giving your support to the new councillors whom your Majesty has deigned to call to your aid, we shall no longer have to transmit to our courts any information but what will be very satisfactory as regards Greece."

According to advices from Athens of the 28th of May, M. Canaris has refused to enter the new Ministry. The arrival of M. Mavrocordato is expected with impatience. It is thought that the new Cabinet will recall the insurgent chiefs, modify the King's Court, deprive those officials compromised in the late proceedings of their places, and request the two protecting powers not to occupy Athens and Syra.

ATHENS, May 29 — All is now quiet in Greece. The King's Adjutants, Colocotroni, Mamuri, Gardikiotti, and Grivas have been dismissed. The greater part of the foreign vessels have left Greece. A report, which is probably unfounded, is in circulation of a great victory having been obtained by the insurgents.

TURKEY.—There has been a change of Ministers at Constantinople. Mehemet Pasha, recently Minister of Marine, and formerly Ambassador in London, has been appointed Grand Vizier. Halil Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, succeeds Mehemet Pacha as Minister of Marine.

MONTENEGRO.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following from Serajevo: "The accounts received from the Herzegovina describe the Montenegrins as determined to invade the Ottoman territory. Prince Daniel has announced to his bands his intention to take the field immediately, and is completing his preparations with all possible activity at Cetinye. The Governor-General of Scutari and of the Herzegovina are fully able to repel the aggression, or at least to keep the Montenegrins in check until the arrival of reinforcements from the province of Bosnia."

EGYPT, ALEXANDRIA, May 22. — Egypt continues in a very quiet state, the only steps taken by the Pasha being to make soldiers for the seat of war: levies are being constantly made in the interior, and the population of Egypt is being rapidly diminished in consequence. Abbas Pasha is living in the desert, and, as usual, does not attend at all to the administration of affairs, and avoids all Europeans as much as possible. Trade is almost at a stand, the Pasha having accumulated into his stores all the produce of the country, which he refuses to sell. Vessels keep coming into port in large numbers, and find no produce to take off, so that freights are very low indeed—beans 4s per quarter, and cotton ¾d per lb.

Exchange on London, 99 piastres per pound sterling.

JAPAN.—The overland mail brings authentic accounts of the successful negotiations of his Excellency Commodore Perry, of the United States' navy, in Japan; and there is great reason for believing that ere this reaches ye have particulars of the treaty and the ports to be opened, as on the 27th of March Commodore Perry was to have a grand meeting with the Jedo, with the imperial ministers of the Emperor of Japan, appointed, it is said, for the consideration and conclusion, and most probably the ratification of the treaty. From all we can learn, there can be no doubt that Japan will be opened to all nations, and each have the faculty of making a treaty. The Emperor of Japan was dead. A very old man, but a new Emperor, was enthroned. The report also that the Russian Admiral having made a treaty with the Emperor turns out to be unfounded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—During the past month the public events of much importance have occurred within the colony. The attention of the inhabitants has been chiefly occupied by the elections for their first Parliament, which is ordered to assemble for the despatch of business about the end of June.

General Jackson, who has recently accompanied Sir George Cathcart on a visit of inspection to the various frontier posts, and been introduced by his Excellency to the different Kaffir chiefs, succeeds to the command in British Kaffraria under circumstances apparently highly favourable to the continuance of peace.

(*European Times.*)

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

TO FACILITATE REFERENCE WE AFFIX THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE TRIBUNA.

July 25th.—Notice from the Ministry of War, that the funeral obsequies of General Alvear would take place on the 26th.

July 25th.—Report of Philanthropic Society, detailing the receipts and expenditure in fitting up the Convalescencia, as a Female Lunatic Asylum.

Reply of the Government approving of the proceedings, of the Society, and expressing its intimate satisfaction at the result of their efforts in behalf of the New Asylum.

July 27th.—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, acquainting the Executive that Don Vicente Peralta Bobin had been appointed President of the Credito Publico, and Don Jaime Llavallol Vice President.

July 29th—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, remitting the law which sanctions the appointment of an additional Inspector and twenty assistant Inspectors for the Customhouse Stores.

July 31st—Note from the President of the Senate, announcing the result of the ballot for the Members of the Senate that are to retire during the 1st and 2d years, in terms of the Constitution.

Note from the Justice of Peace of Dolores, report ing the election of Dr. Antonio Cruz Obligado, as Representative for said section.

Note from the Justice of Peace of San Nicolas reporting the presentation of seven deserters from the National Army at the Rosario.

Augt. 1st—Note of Colonel Bartolomé Mitre, resigning his office as Inspector General of Arms—Reply, accepting said resignation.

Aug. 2d.—Note from the Justice of Peace of Dolores, remitting the property-tax of said District, and ceding the established commission in favor of the Exchequer. Reply, thanking the Commission for their patriotic donation.

Note from the Ministry of Finance to the Collector of the customhouse, abolishing the system of permits for the embarkation or disembarkation of luggage.

BUENOS AYRES.

It is our painful duty to report two atrocious murders, in the District of Lobos, in appaling proximity to each other; and in both of which fellow-countrymen have been the unfortunate victims.

That of Patrick Gallon took place on the 26th Ult.—Deceased had visited a store in the village, to make some purchases for his family. After settling the amount of his purchase, he received as change some 750 dollars. A person present also requested him to take charge of 500 dollars, for an acquaintance in his neigh bourhood, which he accordingly did. Having left the store, amounting in all to about 12 pounds sterling, was to cost the life of an industrious and inoffensive man, long settled in the District, and universally respected.

What happened after leaving the store remains as yet matter of vague and painful surmise. About sunset the horse on which he had been mounted, was found in the vicinity of the house, with the saddle and stores, and the bridle-reins on his neck. Alarmed at these suspicious circumstances, a search was commenced, by his family and several of the neighbours, and early the following morning, the body was found in the open camp, at the distance of little more than a mile from his own dwelling; with evident traces of a desperate struggle. Deceased was a powerful and resolute man, and though unarmed, the presumption is that more than one must have been concerned in the attack and murder. We need not dwell on the awful and revolting circumstances. Suffice it to say, that a useful and respectable man has been hurried into eternity, by the most unfruitful, leaving a widow and youthful family to deplore his premature and tragical fate.

The other case is that of Michael Mc Manus, whose corpse was found in the village, early on the morning of the 31st, with unmistakable marks of a violent death. The short letter announcing the fact, enters into no details, but recommends the parties who had accompanied the remains of Nolan to the Capital, to return without delay, to protect their families and property, with a natural, though perhaps unmerited reflection on the apathy or inefficiency of the local authorities of the District.

It is easy to fancy the unpleasant excitement, that must prevail among the residents, in view of such unexpected and unprovoked murders, in such rapid succession: and the practical question is what steps should now be adopted to further the ends of public justice, and prevent the recurrence of such horrify ing catastrophes.

The sensation produced in Town by the sinister intelligence, especially in our immediate neighbourhood, in Community, has been painfully acute; and we are aware that influential parties, of the highest respectability, have waited on the Government and urged on it their views on the necessity of prompt and energetic measures, in punishing the miscreants who have committed these foul crimes, and to proffer their active cooperation in providing for the tranquility and security of foreigners and others in the rural districts of the State. We need not say that they met with a courteous reception, and received a formal and solemn assurance, that nothing could be left undone to accomplish these all important ends, and that any measures adopted or suggested by the Foreign Community would be duly appreciated, and zealously seconded by the Public Authorities.

To show the interest felt, and the importance attached to the act by the Government, it may be stated, that the deputation, consisting of Messrs Darwin Gowland, George Bell and Patrick Bookey, was received by His Excellency, in presence of the Ministers of Government and Finance; and that the interview extended to about two hours. It should also be mentioned, that the Revd. Mr Pahey had waited upon the Government, on the preceding day; and that in consequence of his representations, the corresponding orders had already been issued to the Justices of Peace—These facts may satisfy parties resident in the country, that their interests have been, and will be duly attended to.

In pursuance of the general object, it is proposed to call a general Meeting of the Foreign Community to deliberate on the measures best adapted to meet the exigency. We heartily second and applaud this resolution: as it will tend to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and show the malcontents and malefactors, that there is a numerous and powerful element interested in the progress and tranquility of the State, and ready and prepared to rally round a patriotic and enlightened Government, in defence of public order and personal security.

Without presuming to anticipate the propositions that may be submitted to the forth coming General Meeting, or the resolutions that may be adopted by it, we have to hazard one suggestion, that we think merits a prefcrent attention; and that is, the destination of a superior Military Officer, with say 4 corporals and a picket of 20 men, to each of the principal rural Districts, as a Police force, to deal with the vagrants and freebooters. This arrangement would relieve the justices of peace of a delicate and onerous duty, and enable them to devote their attention to the proper duties of their mission: and we are certain that the respectaqle residents and landed proprietors, would cheefully contribute to any additional expenses that might thereby be incurred. What they want is not cheap Government, in the vulgar acceptation of the terms; but an available and effective protection, which would eventually be cheap at whatever cost. Without at present entering into details, we earnestly recommend the suggestion to the attention of the Government and the Legislature.

Miscellaneous.

REV. DR. GUTHRIE ON WAR.

THE REAL ORIGIN OF THIS, AS OF ALL WARS, IS TO BE FOUND IN SIN.

If brawls and quarrels among the members of a family poison the sweetest springs of domestic happiness, if the saddest sight a father could see were two sons, equally loved, each locked in the other's arms in their cradle, but locked in deadly strife, and using their knives at each other's hearts,—if to his father and mother, as they bore the body home, or lowered it into the earth's first grave, the death of Abel had a double bitterness because inflicted by a brother's hand,—what a miserable spectacle must a battle-field offer to the eye of God!—a field where men are met not to mow down the fruits of harvest, but armed with deadly weapons, burning with fiercest passions, to mow each other down—to plunge their steel into each other's hearts, till the earth reeking with blood, is covered with the thick swathes of death. "Look on that," said an old soldier, as, to one who talked lightly of war, he drew from his pocket a Waterloo medal, adding, "I know more of war than you; we served six 26 pounders on the field; the flower of the French came down upon our battery; the front rank fell, though pressed on by men behind, advanced not a single step; at length, under our rapid and repeated charges, the column began to waver,—it shook—it broke—it fled, and left behind them—what?—a heaped up wall of dead and dying, weltering in their blood."

No doubt, there is much in the martial array,—much in feats of arms—much in that brilliant and exciting game which lends fascination to war; and it has often given occasion to the display both of deeds and feelings that conceal is horrors, and excite, even extort, our admiration. When, for example, we look on that single man who keeps the bridge against fearful odds, the foe in his front, and no brother at is back—on that Christian soldier, Colonel Gardiner, when, deserted by all his troop, and observing some scattered men fighting without an officer, he placed himself at their head to die;—when the Scotch regiment told how, in Asia's distant land, in the bloody passes of Cabul, the back of his gallant boy was found beneath the gun;—when we read of that field in France, where a father—on the one hand—the old Protestant faith went down, and beside it lay a brave old man, with his sixteen grandsons all dead around him—our heart glows; we cannot but admire devoted bravery. Still, the glory of these things veils not the horrors of the scene, nor makes a battlefield, where men, brethren — the children of a common father—are met to destroy each other, other than the most revolting, and, indeed, monstrous spectacle this earth offers to the eye of God.

The origin of war lies not in Nature properly so called. Commonly but a duel on a gigantic scale, there is something monstrous, unatural in human wars. God has accomodated the body to the habits of the creature, and with consummate skill, that, from a single bone, Cuvier could construct or conceive the whole fabric of the animal, and tell whether it belonged to a peaceful or destructive class of beings. Even in man's form, or frame, or aspect, anything which fits him for purpose of destruction? Peace-ful-like, he comes into the world armed with no powers—with no weapons—no instrument of destruction. His smiling lips conceal no serpent's fang. He has no lion's paw—no eagle's talons—no roar or spring like that with which the hungry tiger from the crashing jungle bounds on its darkened prey. "God made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." He stepped upon this earth a being of beauty—music in his voice, mind throned in his eye, and in a mien of majesty—pathy, a heart of love, a hand and fingers formed for skilled and peaceful labour, and a frame in all respects the fitting shrine of a soul endowed with affinity for God, and not even arm him with weapons of defence against the stronger creatures;—before the Fall these yielded him a voluntary obedience, and by his side was his shield — "The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea: into your hand are they delivered." We talk of wild beasts—we speak of savage animals—but where does Nature, in her most savage aspects, present any scene analogous to a field of battle? A thing, in truth, so unnatural is war, that men would stand astonished to see the brutes copy their example, and outrage Nature by a sin so monstrous. Let the eagles gather from their different glens, and sweeping in clouds along the sky, let them meet in the fields of air to plunge their talons in each other's breasts, and cover the ground below with their slaughtered carcases:—let our cattle leave their pastures, the hills and scattered fields, and led on by some lord of the herd, charge each other's columns, and, amid hideous bellow-

ings, bury their bloody horns in each other's sides — why, men would think that creation had been struck with madness— they would proclaim a prodigy, and stand as much astonished as if to-morrow's sun were to rise where he sets to-night. It is to Sin, not to Nature, we owe War. But for sin, iron might have been forged into a ploughshare, never into a sword. Human ingenuity is here exhibited in such frightful colours as on the stage where this tragedy is acted.— *The War in some of its social, political, and religious aspects, by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels arrived on the 28th ult.

"Hilda Charlotte," 452 casks ale & porter,4 casks,2 boxes and 4 bundles hardware, 8 boxes and 91 casks drugs, 62 bales cottons, 669 flag stones, 2 boxes dressed leather, 12 ploughs, 1 iron safe, 24 logs wood, 13 barrels flour, 1 box silks, 1 do. sealing wax, 10 do. hosiery, 1 do. furniture, 418 boards, 46 bundles hoop iron, 10 packages iron, 4 casks, do., 1 trunk wearing apparel, 4 casks bellows, 50 kegs shot, 42 tons coal, 1 box and 46 packages merchandise.

"Mota," 250 pipes, 100 half do, 60 quarter do. red wine, 100 jars brandy, 400 jars oil, 100 boxes soap, 9 barrels bird seed, 10 bales white paper, 20 do. wrapping do., 3 boxes cigar paper.

July 27th.

"Kanawha," American barque, 260 tons, D. Marshall, from Cadiz 12 May, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 270 pipes, 12 half do and 2 quarter casks red wine, 25 quarter do sweet do, 25 do sherry do, 119 barrels and 1000 jars oil, 200 kegs olives, 10 pipes brandy, 20 boxes cards, 4 do. silks, 200 do. vermicelli, 50 bales and 12 boxes paper, 20 bags pepper, 2 boxes guitars, 3 do dates, 5 do pickled pork, 83 lasts salt.

July 28th.

"Amanda," Hamburg brigantine,155 tons, C. Holck, from Hamburg 10th June, Montevideo 27th inst, to Eberhard & Co., with 576 boards,6000 flagstones,686 bundles oahum 9 lots coal 96 bags, and 24 packages furniture, 1000 demijohns gin, 3 boxes japanofires, 1 do. hams, 47 boxes, 8 bales and 19 packages merchandise, 1 box and 4 packages samples.

July 29th.

"Gazelle," Danish brigantine, 109 tons, G. Van Apper, from Hamburg 10 May, Montevideo 27th inst, to Arthur Blanck & Co., with 2 boxes matches, 4 do. cologne water, 16 barrels printer's ink, 6 boxes window glass, 8 do earthenware, 1 do. porcelain, 5 do. champagne, 202 do. wine, 1000 do and 1003 demijohns gin, 53 tons coal, 508 boards, 50 barrels sugar, 2 hogsheads hams, 97 boxes candles, 150 barrels gin, 10 boxes oil cloth, 3 do. furniture, 2 do. wearing apparel, 1 package pictures, 1 piano forte, 121 cases and 6 bales merchandise, 2 boxes and 16 packages samples.

July 30th.

"John Murray," American barque, 295 tons, D. G. Wasgatt, from Boston 15th May, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 10980 feet lumber, 300 barrels sugar, 200 do. rice, 220 packages twine, 16 boxes palm leaf hats, 100 ploughs, 10 boxes irons for do., 3 boxes and 5 pieces machinery, 1 bale cottons, 12 cases brogans, 1 coil packing, 70 box chains, 14 casks and 7 boxes glass ware, 2 casks and 2 boxes roller blocks, 2 boxes cigars, 50 do matches, 20 half barrels blacking, 20 boxes axes, 2 steam boilers.

"Holsein," Danish brig, 120 tons, P. Meyer, from Hamburg 10th April, Montevideo 28th inst., to Wedekind, Lind & Co., with 701 boards and planks, 1 box drapery and 100 baskets gin, 10 boxes cotton goods, 12 lasts coal, 1 box dressed leather, 86 boxes and 1 package merchandise, 1 box shoes, 1 do. sailors clothing, 1 do hardware, 1 do. biscuit and children's clothing.

"Mosquito," British barque, 353 tons, D. Dryburgh, from Liverpool 2nd June, to J. C. Thompson & Co. with 778 iron pots 74 crates & 35 casks hardware, 2 bale chalk, 8 pipes linseed oil 8 bales & 4 boxes carpeting, 1 do paper, 40 kegs shot, 5 bales mats, 10 casks bath bricks, 1 box tea, 12 do merchandise, 18 packages glass ware, 2 box hair cloth, 66 boxes tin, 21 bundles spades, 5 bales merchandise,2 bundles wire,9 boxes cottons & linens, 90 barrels beer, 12 kegs & 1 box paint, 64 casks & 34 boxes hardware, 290 boxes & 165 bales cottons & woollens.

August 1st.

"Mensagera," Spanish polacre, 137 tons, J. Millet, from Tarragona 23rd May, Montevideo 29th inst. to Llavallol & Sons, with 175 pipes, 50 half do & 50 barrels wine, 60 do pepper, 400 jars oil.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo.

"Queen of the Exe," British barque, 272 tons, G. Field Hamford, from Liverpool 31 May, to John Laing & Co., with 236 cases and 371 bales cottons, 29 do. woolens, 43 bales and 12 boxes woolens & cottons, 11 bales linens, 5 boxes linens and cottons, 19 do. thread, 27 tons & 6 cwt iron, 80 tons coal, 70 casks and 10 boxes hardware, 50 bundles castings, 4 iron mortars, 4 do pestles, 320 do bushes, 1 do frame, 15 boxes axes, 25 casks sod irons, 5 do. zinc, 200 boxes tin, 48 bundles tubes, 419 flag stones, 80 casks ale, 4 do wine, 2 boxes saddlery, 4 do leather, 50 crates earthenware, 1 cask chinaware, 2 do glass ware, 11 boxes, 2 casks and 1 keg drugs, iron boiler, 4 boxes handkerchiefs, 6 do. shawls, 7 bales canvas, 18 packages samples.

"Kiewit," Oldenburg polacre, 69 tons, G. Jaburg, from Cadiz 17th April, Montevideo 29th inst., to Wedekind, Lind & Co., with 46 lasts salt.

August 2nd.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

"Menai," British steamer, Captain James Blow, from Montevideo 2. Passengers 63.

"Constitution," National steamer, Simon Fidanza, from Montevideo 2, to Felix Bernal with 150 casks brandy, 73 bags indian corn, 1 box books, 3 rolls tobacco, 15 boxes and 2 bales merchandise, 5 boxes samples. Passengers 41.

SAILINGS.

July 28th.

"Menai," British steamer, for Montevideo.

July 29.

"Gesine & Caroline," Hanoverian schooner, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, in ballast.

"Julito," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Felix Buxareo, with 4465 quintals jerked be ef.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

"Tigre," French barque, for Montevideo, in ballast dispatched by J. Carranza & Co.

August 1st.

"Coriolan," French barque, for Havre, dispatched by Blas Despouy, with 100 barrels salt beef, 66 bales wool, 13 do hair, 1 box merchandise, 16 tons ox hoofs.

"Corrubedo 2o," Sardinian polacre barque, for Salt Island, dispatched by B. Viale & Co., in ballast.

"Elisea," Spanish polacre, for Pernambuco, dispatched by B. Delfino, with 40 pipes marcs grease,

"Kaia," Norwegian brig, for England, dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co, with 133 tons ashes, 5 do & 136,000 bones.

"Alardus," Hamburg barque, for Parnagua, dispatched by Treussein & Co. in ballast.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, for Montevideo.

"Draka," Spanish brigantine, for Havana, dispatched by N Martinez & Sons, with 4308 quintals jerked beef, 12 dry cow hides, 1000 bundles straw.

August 2th.

"Charles & Richard," British brig, for the Salado & England, dispatched by A. P. Lezica, with 127 tons bones, 668 do. boneash 10 do ox hoofs, 7 bales hide cuttings.

"Camilla," British steam packet, Captain Warner, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

EXCHANGE—July 29.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	23
Patriot Doubloons	346
Spanish do. do.	4 250
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 64 6d.
Currency— per dol.	2 8 16 d.
Do. Montevideo	par
France, per doubloon	80
United States, do	direct p. ct. 31 2
Rio Janeiro	prem p. ct. 1 2
Patriot doubloons highest price during the week	344
Do. lowest	343
Exchange on England highest during week p. cr.	63s
Do. Lowest	64s 6d

EXPORTS— 29. July.

Bull, or &cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each cy			
Dry Saladero, narrow without butts, 48 a			
30 lbs, pesada of 35 lbs	50 à 51	rls.ail	
Do. do. do. cow, 32 lbs	50 à 57		
Do. do. do. casso, 25			
27 lbs	112 à 115	curr.	
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs	"scarce	20 à 51	"
Do. N. America, 21 à 23 Pounds — à 48	50 rls. ail.		
Do. of all sizes, from carts	115 à 123	curry.	
Do. of 2 or weights, say aver. 17 lbs	50 à 51		
Do, calf skins, say do, 7 lbs. do.	— à 32		
Ox hides, salted, 50 à 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	39 à 39½		
Cow do do. do.	39 à 39		
Duty 1 dollar each.			
Horse do. each duty	14 à 16		
Do. do. salted " of 32 à 35 lbs...rls. sil.	9 à 9½		
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.			
Nounts, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pesada 25 lbs.	85 à 93		
Duty 2 dollars per doz.			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs	1.3 common	55 à 60	
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.			
Nutria, per do.	silver	2 à 2½	rls.
Woolsday 28 per arroba.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	22 à 24		
Do. washed "	32 à 37		
Merinos, dirty, "	32 à 34	Nominal	
Do. washed "	53 à 63		
Fine, dirty "	70 à 80		
Do. washed "	75 à 95		
Free.			

Cordovan, laid	rials silver	28 à 30	
Entirios washed laied		22 à 24	rs. si.
Horse hair, duty 20dq. per arr			
" Short, aroba	scarce	78 à 80	
" mixed "		55 à 58	
" long "	nominal	140 à 180	
Cow hair, clean		28 à 32	
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. drks. per arr.			
Tallow, with grease, aroba of 17½ per oz. 32½ to 33 in pipes			
" pure do. do. 33½ 34½ rl.s in bots.			
Hide cuttings, garras, qui; baled		50 à 58	
Horns, duty, 4 p. cent.	prime	1100 à 1200	
Inferior do.		600 à 700	
Do. Goat		250 à 300	
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 p.			
Long black, in bunch		44 à 5	
Long black woven		64 à 7	bs. cy.
Do. white woven		2 à 12	
Do. white loose		8 à 9	
Jerked beef, duty 2 dol. cy.		93 à 95	
Bones, skin & marrow 4 p.		100 à 120	
Mare's grease	rls. silver	10 à 1½	
Dog bone.			
Goat skins, per dozen scarce		27 à 29	rls. sil.

All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Birth.

On the 1st Instand, Mrs George Bell of a son.

DIED.

On the 24 instant, after a lingering illness, borne with christian resignation, Catharine McCallum, wife of Mr. Peter C. Dick of this City.

The art of speaking French correctly and fluently tanght both theoretically and practically as easily to grown as to youngpersons, and the present pronunciation by a Parisian Lady.

Advertiser is the daughter of a distinguished professor of languages in Paris.

Address. to Madam V. la Masson at Madam D'Angelis Plaza Mayo.

J. 22 4 p.

MAPS OF THE THEATRE OF THE EASTERN WAR.

Three comprehensive Maps, on a large scale, one of the Black Sea, another of the Baltic by the Gulf and Gulf of the River Plate, received from England by the present Mail Steamer, and containing all the places of importance, and modern celebrity from recent warlike operations, are now being lithographed, and will be published in all the ensuing week;the historical and geographical notes translated from English to Spanish by Dn. Juana Manso de Noronha. The first, that of Black Sea,will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, and the others will be brought out with the least possible delay.

Apply at the Office of theBritish Packet No. 20, Calle San Martin at the Printing Office No. 73 Calle Defensa, or at the Book Store of M. Ledoux Calle Peru No. 2.—

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, mg. 8 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No· 69.

July 8 c.o.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS.

Are fully realized and sustained bu the use of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation,perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all *redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations,* and other *cutaneous visitations.* The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation and removing cutaneous defects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

The constant and persevering use of this invaluable medicamente preserves and invigorates those important functions of the skin, on which its health and softness depend,the hands and arms assuming and retaining the radiant whiteness so much admired, and affording so unequivocal a mark of attention to the exertions of the toilet and the graces of personal attraction.

To ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

During the heats and dust of summer, or frost and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sun-burn, stings of insects, chilblains, chapped skin, or incidental inflammation, its virtue have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its *purifying and refreshing properties* have obtained its exclusive selection by *Her Majesty the Queen, the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe, together with the elite of the Aristocracy,* from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

CAUTION. — Spurious "KALYDORS" are frequently offered for sale containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "**Rowlands' Kalydor**" are on the Wrapper, and "**A. Rowland and son, 20, Hatton Garden,**" also engraved (by desire of the *Hon. Commissioners*) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. — Price 4s. 6d. and 8s 6d.

FOR SALE.

A Printing Press, "Royal Albion" with type & fittings complete for printing & publishing a weekly News paper, apply to Messrs. D. J. Visser & Co. No. 66 Calle de Mayo.

July 15, 1854. 4 b.

FOR SALE.

Just Landed Two well trained English Pointers apply at No. 41 Calle Julio.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

It may with truth be averred, that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Has, from its intrinsic worth, enjoyed an unexampled extent of celebrity and patronage during the last half century, and is universally appreciated for its remarkable virtues in promoting the growth and beautifying the Human Hair.This mild yet powerful renovator insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has effected a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of *Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustachios,* it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully-flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head dress truly enchanting. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the *Culture of the Hair of Infancy,* and on its *preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life.* Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of HerMajesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilised world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

Caution.

On the wrapper of each bottle of the *genuine* article } ROWLANDS
are these words in two lines, } MACASSAR OIL.

The same are engraved on the *back of the Wrapper* nearly 1,000 times, containing 29,028 letters.

Se vende en la Botica y Drogueria de Sr. Bishop y Ca. frente á S: Francisco,Calle Defensa 49.

PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, a WHITE POWDER, compounded of the choicest and most *recherche* Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value in *preserving* and *beautifying* the Teeth, *strengthening* the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure.It exiipates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and ensures a *pearl-like whiteness* to the enamelled surface.Its *Anti-Septic* and *Anti-Scorbutic Properties* exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induces a healthy action of the *Gums*, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness; while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give to the mouth a pure and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in the Teeth, owing to the improper use of sweet and acid articles.

Its preserving and beautifying properties have obtained the patronage of the several Courts and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held. — Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.

The Government stamp, as on the "Kalydor," is affixed on each box

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GLANCES AT TIME.

A Poemby, Abraham Robinson on salest 20 Calle San Martin.

Dr. Ures Dictionary of Arts Manufactures &c. &c. On saleat, 20 Calle San Martin.

The Establishment of the Dyehouse and refining of Clothes, lately situated in the *Calle Santa Clara N.* 1 [near the River] is now removed to *Calle Defensa N.* 239 (opposite the Wooden Bridge) where the Owners Mess. John Klenk & Co. receive all classes of effects & Clothes for Dyeing and refining at moderate prices.

Buenos Ayres July 22d 1854.

July 22 5 h.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A. 1 fast sailing Hamburgh Brig. Gustav, 184 tons. Capt. Schluter, this fine vessel being a chartered one, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged and Shipping has only room for about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in Bales.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs Arthur Blank & Co.

J. M. Lawson Licensed Ship Broker.

Wanted an English or German person to take care of a young Child, a girl of 14 or 16 would be preferred.

Apply to W. J. Messinne, Chacabuco 23.

July 22 2 p.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak Cuilt coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 75 to 80 horsepower; — drawing about 5 feet when loaded and 4 feet without cargo. — The vessel has good accomodations for passagers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Boilers. — For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co, 69 Calle Defensa. J. 1 c.o.

Wanted,

A *Steward*, who can produce good recom mendation. Apply at Horn's quinta. 10 c. o

Shipping List
OF

H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.

FOR LONDON.

The splendid French ship "Maria," [A. 1 at Lloyds] Got Master—has the greatest part of her cargo on board & will be dispatched on or before the 20th instant.

Has splendid accomodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Teisseronc & Vallat.

FOR HAVRE.

The will Known French ship "Guarani," [A. I.] Larché master will be dispatched on the 10th instant.

Has beautiful accomodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The very fast sailing French ship "Gil Blas," [a. 1] Billard hasster—has the greatest past of her cargo on board & will met with quick dispatch.

She is a very desirable opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLE.

The fast sailing Sardinian Brig Giuseppe Raggio master will sail on the 10th instant.

Con admit a few passengers having very good accomodations.

Consignees Messrs. Viale & Co.

FOR MARSEILLE.

The beatiful fast sailing A 1, French barque "Gri Gri," Laroche master having 2|3 op her cargo ingaged will met with a quick dispatch.

Consignees Mssrs Zumaran & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The follow this "Gil Blas."

The well Known French ship Uruguay Doynel Master will sail on the 10th of september.

Has splendit accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Mssrs Ochoa & Co.

For terms of freight and passages apply to H. LEZICA & SAGORY.

Licensed Shid Brokers.

41 Reconquista.

FOR SALE.

A quinta situated in Cuartel No. 2 of Cam paña, from the corrales del Alto "3 1|2 squares towards San Jose de Flores, before arriving at the calle de la Arena, from Mr. Bunges Quinta 1 1|2 squares towards the camp on the left hand side; with 4 squares on the Front, one square in depth towards the south, also a Brick House with 5 rooms and the Quinta all sown with alfalfa: for further in formation apply at the Calle Suipacha oppo. site the number 298. J24.

BRITISH CONSULATE GEN.

June 21th 1854.

The *Undersigned* begs to call the attention of Shipmasters to the following notice, issued by the Secretary of the Northern Lighthouse Office in Edinburgh, of the erection of a new Lighthouse on the Island of North Ronaldshay in Orkney and of an alteration in the Light on Start-Point on the same Island from a Revolving to a fixed Light.

FRANK PARISH.
H. B. M's. V. Consul.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Exhibition of a New Revolving light at North Ronaldshay, and alteration of the Start-Point Light from a Revolving Light to a fixed Light.

I. NORTH RONALDSHAY LIGHTHOUSE.

The Commissioners of the *Northern Lighthouses* hereby give Notice that a *Lighthouse* is being built upon the *Island of North Ronaldshay* in *Orkney*, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of *Friday* the 1st September 1854, and every night thereafter, from the going away of day-light in the evening, to the return of day-light in the morning.

The following is a Description of the Light-house, and the Appearance of the Light, by Mr. DAVID STEVENSON, *Engineer to the Commissioners:* —

The Lighthouse is in N. Lat. 59° 23' 15" and W. Long. 2° 23' 38"; it stands on the Northern Point of the Island of North Ronaldshay, and by Compass it bears from Moul-head of Papa-Westra W. N. W. 4 North, distance, 15 nautic miles; and from Start-Point of Sanday Lighthouse, S. by W. distance, 6¼ miles.

The *North Ronaldshay Light* will be known to Mariners as a REVOLVING LIGHT, producing a bright flash of the natural colour once in every 10 seconds. It will be visible all round the Compass. The Lantern is elevated 140 feet above the level of the sea; and the Light will be seen at the distance, about 18 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere.

II. START-POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

The *Start-Point* Light, which is 6¼ miles from North Ronaldshay Light, being at present a REVOLVING LIGHT, producing a bright flash once in every minute, the *Commissioners* further give notice, that on and after the night of Friday the 1st September 1854, when the new Revolving Light at North Ronaldshay is to be exhibited, the present REVOLVING LIGHT at Start point WILL BE CHANGED TO A FIXED LIGHT of the natural colour.

By Order of the BOARD,
(Signed) ALEX. CUNINGHAM, *Secry.*
Northern Lighthouse Office,
Edinburgh, 13th April 1854.

Encyclopædia Americana 14 vols.
Cyclopædia of practical Medicine 4 vols.
Watson's practice of Physic.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Clymer on Fevers.
Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
Brewster's Optics.
Ranke's Reformation.
Novels by James, Cooper, Griffin Grattan, Carleton &c. &c. &c.
The above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's N. 20 Calle San Martin.

CONSTITUTION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

An English version, in a pamphet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the "British Packet" Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 5 $ each.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Bar, racas.) m.6—co.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of the above consisting of Penknives, Razors, Razor strops, Scissors, Carving Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 42 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31-co

EDUARDO OLTMANN,
PROFESSOR OF DENTISTRY FROM GERMANY.
Calle Merced N. 103.

Begs a share of public patronage by commending himself for his abilities in every branch of his art, in drawing teeth; in cleansing and plumbing the same without the patient's incurring the least pain by the latter operations; in execution of artificial teeth, single ones and whole sets, recommendable as well for durability, as for their, in every respect usefulness in pronunciation, mastication and delusive resemblance of natural ones.

J. 22 3. p.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, of the sickness of the attack, was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 94 YEARS OF AGE.

From Mr. Stevens, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also Wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Shipping List
OF

FELIX BERNAL & Co.,

Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Fidanza, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thursday and leave every Saturday at 4 p. m. precisely. Cargo on freight will be taken. Palos passengers, fore and aft, for whom she has excellent accommodations.

Notice.
LEED WHEAT.

For sale lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.

For terms, apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa No. 69.

For Sale,

In casks of 18 gallons, the celebrated Burtou Ale. Also fine sparkling champagne recently received ex "Uruguay" from Havre. 29 Calle Reconquista.

Persons having claims to certain property, money, gold dust, &c., pirated out of the British brig "REINDEER," and recovered subsequently from the prisoners apprehended at the Ensenada in April last, are desired to forward them to this British Consulate General for examination:—all such claims on sufficient proof to be adjusted at the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

FRANK PARISH,
V. Consul in charge.

British Consulate General,
Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb., 1854. } £25—c.o.

Custom House.

Printed forms for the Reshipment, Transfer and Dispatch of goods, on saleat N. 20 Calle San Martin.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollar 11, 250, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 21; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. 8 ft. 120 fr. English equal to 19; Burgos; 120 fr. French equal to 115 fr. Burgos; 100 fr. Norwegian equal to 110 fr. Burgos; and 100 fr. Swedish to 106 fr. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dollars currency. When having, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols, currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to hasmoored or to change anchorage, must pay the fee

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Bueno Ayres on the 28th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names	Captains	Consignees
			BRITISH	
Apr.	19	Bk.	Hersilia,	962 Ritchio..... A. Blanck & Co....
May.	11	Bk.	Elena.	311 Peace..... Nicholson G. and Co.
"	15	Bk.	Ann.	265 Cunningham..... G. and Co.
June	9	Brgn.	Angia.	256 Dupre..... H. A. Green.....
June	10	Bk.	Britannia	161 Williams..... A. J. Rivadavia
"	"	Bg.	Commodore	280 Asplit..... E. Lumb & Co.....
"	"	Sg.	Barber	253 Symthe..... Sutton & Co.
"	14	Bg.	Eliza.	253 Riddoch..... J. Steward Co.....
"	19	Sk.	Edward Herbert	291 Griffiths..... G. Dobson & Co....
"	22	Brn.	Cesarino	175 Hesume..... Twyford H. & Co....
"	Bk.	Feria,	293 Goddard..... Best, Bros.....
"	24	Bg.	Warrior,	249 Young..... Renale Tweedie Co.
"	26	Bg.	Isis.	189 Press..... Bunge Formabel & Co.
July	2	Bg.	Ann.	121 L. Daff..... G. Bell & Co.....
"	7	Sp.	Rosario.	260 Fitzgerald..... J. G. Smith & Co....
"	20	Sch.	Liberator	98 Gunkler..... N. Martinez & Sons.
"	22	Bk.	Jessie	324 Williams..... S. Hesse.....
"	23	Bk.	Nancy.	164 Birchall..... A. Rosagnol & Co.
"	30	Bk.	Abeona,	353 Drybugh..... J. C. Thompson & Co.
			AMERICAN.	
July	11	Bg.	Alhian.	137 A. Canley..... G. Hord Bros.
"	18	Bg.	Elina Fenkins.	231 T. F. Neel..... K. F. Barbieck Co.
"	20	Bk.	Mosquito.	200 ..... T. C. Thompson & Co....
Aug.	1	Bg.	Rosan of the Ese.	..... John Ladue & Co.
July	4	Bg.	Margareta.	235 Galear..... H. J. Ropes.....
"	6	Egn.	Nehamiah Hand.	203 Turner..... J. J. Carranza.....
"	10	Bk.	Alabama,	289 Stockbridge..... Llavallol & Sons.
"	16	Bk.	W. Schroder	238 S. Upton..... H. J. Ropes.....
"	19	Bg.	Bloomer	234 Bloomer..... Zimmerman F. & Co.
"	20	Bk.	Mary Elizabeth.	308 Hebbs fils..... V. Casares & Sons..
"	21	Bg.	Tigress.	272 Rogers..... Zimmermann F. & Co.
"	23	Bk.	M. Broughton	232 Bowers..... Zimmerman F. & Co.
"	"	Bk.	H. Hubbard	447 Hubbard..... H. ..... H.
"	"	Bk.	Paladin	460 Colt..... Freyer Bros.....
"	27	Bk.	Kossuth.	269 Mackey..... Bunge Formosa & Co.
"	30	Bk.	John Murray.	295 Wangatt..... H. ..... H.
			FRENCH.	
May.	18	Bg.	Guarani,	234 Larché..... Ochoa and Co.....
June	23	Bk.	Maria	260 Lonce..... Teisseronc & Co.
June	8	Egn.	Gil Bias,	363 Billard..... Llava lol & Sons..
July	7	Sp.	Nuevo.	264 Pierre..... E. Ochoa & Co....
"	7	Bg.	Pallas,	276 Legallais..... Bunge Bornefield & Co.
"	15	Bk.	Gil Gri	243 Roche..... J. N. Becker & Co.....
"	16	Bk.	Ocean	252 Bonnefoy et..... Poinet & Co.....
			SPANISH	
Jan.	17	Bg.	Centauro,	245 Cervantes..... F. Boxares.....
"	18	Bg.	Lola,	253 Mercedes..... Tornquist & Co.
Jn.	6	Egn.	Luis	137 Cortuna..... Bayley Brothers..
"	24	Bg.	Piros.	212 Guardiola..... Llavallol & Sons.
July	1	Sm.	Constancia	203 Sorolla..... Bunge & Co.....
"	4	Bg.	S. Dolores	192 Poco..... Bayley Bros.....
"	7	Bg.	St	271 Rosario..... Bunge & Co.....
"	9	Bk.	J. Mariano	253 S. gui..... M. Murnita.....
"	10	Pol.	Deris,	150 Mendiquos..... Llavallol & Sons.
"	11	Bk.	Farrolano	130 Dias..... P. Alfaro.....
"	14	Bg.	Victoria	244 P. Arrieta & Co..... Ochoa & Co.....
"	"	Bg.	Am-ilia,	246 G. mez..... S. Soriano.....
"	17	Bk.	Luz,	315 Gari..... Zumaran & Co.....
"	21	Bg.	Flor	174 Ramos..... Y. Gadit-no
"	22	Bg.	Barcelo	239 Fourirona..... Freyer Bros.....
"	23	Bg.	India	178 Lopez..... E. Ochoa & Co.....
"	23	Bg.	Andaluz	166 Mesqueda..... Zumarana & Co.
"	24	Egn.	Matilde	84 Salas..... Llavallol & Sons.
"	25	Bk.	Celestina	254 nenat..... Carranza & Co.....
"	26	Pol.	Deris,	208 Hijo..... Bunge & Co. & Co.
"	28	Pol.	Neta.	201 Alzina..... F. Cibils.
"	30	Pol.	Joven Adela.	158 Pilo..... Order.....
Augt.	1	Pol.	Mo sagero.	137 Ramos..... Llavallol & Sons.
			SARDINIAN.	
May.	29	Bg.	Giuseppe,	236 Veppalla..... Pietnarera.....
June	5	Bg.	Giuseppe	183 Raggio..... A. Viale and Co.
"	18	Bg.	Helena,	255 Pezzo..... Capriole.....
July.	9	Lg.	Estella	198 Binasco..... I. Bertarelli.....
"	10	Bg.	Adriana	152 Chiappe..... B. Defino.....
"	23	Bg.	Riccardi	255 Questa..... A. Dunoyer.....
			DANISH.	
June	25	Bg.	Hesetia	188 Dudy..... Roesethal Gayen & Co...
July.	3	Bg.	Catherina	139 H. Finch..... Renner del Sar & Co..
"	15	Bg.	Clara	137 T. Stang..... I. N. Bertarelli....
"	23	Ign.	Helena	141 Lebecke..... Heartenfelds & Sons.
"	29	Ign.	G. nelle.	149 Appar..... A. Blanck & Co.....
"	30	Ig.	Hermin.	130 Appar..... Wedekind Lind & Co.
Aug.	1	Ig.	Catharine.	118 P. A. Lessen..... Zimmermann F. & Co.
			HAMBURG.	
"	26	Bg.	Gustave.	184 Schultz..... A. Blanck Co.....
July	4	Bg.	Oscar	172 V Bowlen..... V. Casares & Sons..
July	16	Bg.	Th Oscara	114 J. P. Brandt..... Latham & Co.....
"	17	Sch.	Ora	116 ..... Engel ..... el & Co.
"	28	Bg.	Arnada,	153 Holck..... Eberhard & Co.....
June	18	Bg.	Wilhelmine.	144 R. F. Aage..... A. Blanki & Co.....
			BREMEN.	
July.	17	Bg.	Argo.	209 Clausen..... V. Casares & Son..
			BRAZILIAN.	
Jan.	18	Bg.	Mentor	188 Cruz..... N. Martinez & Sons..
"	30	Bk.	Triunfo.	198 Jose..... J. C. Meyrelles.....
June	8	Bg.	Apolo.	115 ..... J. C. Meyrelles.....
"	19	Bg.	M. Rosa	..... Carvalho..... Ramos.....
July	27	Bg.	Cascudo	247 Mauro..... M. Mendoza.....
			SWEDISH.	
June	19	Bk.	Zeeobia	224 Neuzen..... Trensein & Co..
"	24	Bg.	Witus	139 Gerna..... Lohman Meyn Co.....
July	10	Bg.	Thulle.	200 Bergh..... Bunge Bornefield & Co.
"	11	Bg.	Westerwick	227 Westerman..... Trensein & Co.
"	28	Bg.	Heilda Charlotte.	228 Aberg ..... Fayley Bros.....
"	18	Bk.	Westernich.	327 Westermark..... Trensein & Co....
			NORWEGIAN.	
June	15	Bk.	Celestias.	246 Stang..... Nicholson G. & Co.
			DUTCH.	
July	13	Bg.	Abeona	229 Klein..... D. F. Visser & Co..
			LUBECK.	
Aug.	2	Pol.	Kienitt.	220 Wachter..... Freyer Bros.....
			ADENBURGH.	
				99 G. Fabug..... Wedekind Lind & Co.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Calle Mayo, No. 54 and 56, Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately added extensively to the accommodations of his large and commodious Establishment No. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach, and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all naval necessaries, (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler Store adjoining, &c. &c.

Breakfasts from half-past 8 to half-past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half-past 1 to half-past 2, and from 3 to half-past 4. Teas and Suppers according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality, always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.